

(上接 A25 版)

17. What can we infer from the conversation?
A. Jane has just learned to drive. B. Jane's car is in bad condition.
C. Mike will go to the airport. D. Mike will go to the bank.
18. What did the speaker ask the students to do the week before?
A. Write a short story. B. Prepare for the lesson. C. Learn more about the writer.
D. Read a book.
19. Why does the speaker ask the questions?
A. To check the students' understanding of the story.
B. To check the students' situation in reading skills.
C. To let the students discuss their own relationships.
D. To let the students do in 10 minutes.
20. What will the students do in 10 minutes?
A. Ask more questions. B. Discuss in groups. C. Give their answers.
D. Read a book.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)
第一节: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)
请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
22. We need right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.
A. the; the B. the; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填
23. _____ the very mind if I record your lecture?
A. Never mind B. No way C. Not at all D. No, you'd better not
24. The _____ person I'll see if I can find him for you.
A. Hold up B. Hold on C. Hold out D. Hold off
25. The _____ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's _____ tourist attractions.
A. which B. what C. that D. where
26. _____ I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.
A. There's OK, there? B. no wonder C. no doubt D. no hurry
27. It is often said that the joy of travelling is _____ in arriving at your destination _____ in the journey itself.
A. not; but B. not; or C. not; or D. not; but
28. _____ Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?
A. beyond reach B. beyond repair C. beyond control D. beyond description
29. _____ They are quiet, aren't they?
A. Yes, they are accustomed B. No, they are not used to it C. Yes, they are used to it D. No, they are not used to it
30. It is _____ to spend money on preventing diseases by promoting healthy living rather than _____ spending it trying to make people _____ after they are ill.
A. good; well; better B. good; better; better C. better; better; good D. better; good; better
31. _____ I'm still working on my project.
A. Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is _____ B. going out C. going out D. going out
32. _____ you eat the correct food, _____ you will _____ fit and stay healthy.
A. Only if; will you B. Only if; you will C. Unless; will you D. Unless; you will

9

33. _____ I think so. He _____ for it for months.
A. is preparing B. was preparing C. had been preparing D. has been preparing
34. To learn English well, we should _____ opportunities to hear English _____ as we can.
A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. to speak
35. _____ I'm sure _____ you the other day.
A. Forget it; I was a bit out of control myself. B. shouldn't have shouted C. mean't about D. mean't have shouted

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)
请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Felicia Glavin was the first lady of solo percussion in Scotland. In an interview, she recalled how she became a percussionist despite (打击乐表演者) in spite of her disability.

"Early on, I decided not to allow the _____ of others to stop me from becoming a musician. I grew up on a farm in _____ Scotland and began _____ piano lessons when I was eight. The _____ of the piano was my passion (热爱) for music grew. But I also began to gradually _____ my _____ . Doctors concluded that the nerve damage was the _____ and by age twelve, I was _____ . But my love for music never _____ .

"My _____ was to become a percussionist, even though there were none at that time. It _____ to _____ in _____ . I _____ differently from others. I play in my socking feet and can _____ the pitch of a note (音调高低) by the vibrations (振动) I feel through my body and _____ through my _____ . My entire sound world exists by making use of almost every _____ that I have. _____ was assessed as a musician, not as a deaf musician, and I applied to the famous Royal Academy of Music in London. _____ other students _____ , this time and some teachers _____ my admission. Based on my performance, I was _____ admitted and went on to _____ with the academy's highest honors.

"After that, I established myself as the first full-time solo percussionist. I _____ was awarded a lot of musical commissions since _____ had been written specially for solo percussionists. I _____ have been a soloist for over ten years. _____ the theme thought I was really deaf, it didn't _____ that my passion couldn't be realized. I would encourage people not to allow themselves to be _____ by others. Follow your passion; follow your heart. They will lead you to the place you want to go."

56. A. conditions B. opinions C. attitudes D. recommendations
57. A. choosing B. making C. taking D. giving
58. A. signs B. hearing C. sound D. taste
59. A. evidence B. result C. excuse D. cause
60. A. left B. avoided C. abandoned D. disappointed
61. A. purpose B. decision C. course D. goal
62. A. turned B. found C. used D. caught
63. A. well B. better C. good D. great
64. A. confidence B. improvement C. imagination D. experience
65. A. sense B. effort C. feeling D. skill
66. A. disatisfied B. astonished C. determined D. discriminated
67. A. sent B. arranged C. advised D. caused
68. A. supported B. followed C. weighed D. opposed
69. A. usually B. finally C. possibly D. hopefully
70. A. study B. research C. graduate D. progress
71. A. were B. translated C. included D. saw
72. A. enough B. some C. many D. few
73. A. However B. Although C. When D. Since

10

54. A. mean B. seem C. conclude D. say
55. A. directed B. guided C. taught D. limited

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)
请认真阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

What time is it? Most people use pretty accurate in their answer. And if you don't know for sure, it's very likely that you can find out. There may be a watch on your wrist; there may be a clock on the wall, desk, or computer screen; or maybe you're riding in a car that has a clock in the dashboard (仪表盘).

Even if you don't have a timepiece of some sort nearby, your body keeps its own beat. Humans have an internal clock that regulates (调节) the beating of our hearts, the pace of our breathing, the discharge (排出) of chemicals within our bloodstream, and many other bodily functions.

Time is something from which we can't escape. Even if we ignore it, it will still be going by, ticking away, second by second, minute by minute, hour by hour. So the main issue in using your time well is, "Who's in charge?" We can allow time to slip by and let it be our enemy. Or we can take control of it and make it our ally.

By taking control of how you spend your time, you'll increase your chances of becoming a more successful student. Perhaps more importantly, the better you are at managing the time you devote to your studies, the more time you will have to spend on your outside interests.

The aim of time management is not to schedule every moment so we become slaves of a timetable that governs every waking moment of the day. Instead, the aim is to permit us to make informed choices as to how we use our time. Rather than letting the day go by, largely without our awareness, what we are going to discuss next can make us better able to control time for our own purposes.

56. The underlined word "ally" in Para. 5 most likely means somebody or something that is
A. your slave and serves you B. your supporter and helps you
C. under your control and obeys you D. under your influence and follows you
57. The author intends to tell us that time
A. could be regulated by a timetable such as a clock or a watch
B. could be managed by the internal clock of human bodies
C. should be well managed for our own interest
D. should be saved for outside interests
58. In the next part, the author would most probably discuss with you
A. how to keep up with the times B. how to make up for lost time
C. how to have a good time D. how to make good use of time

11

We experience different forms of the Sun's energy every day. We can see its light and feel its warmth. The Sun is the major source of energy on Earth. It causes the evaporation (蒸发) of water from the oceans and lakes. Sunlight also provides the energy used by green plants to make their own food. These green plants then provide food for all organisms (生物) on the Earth.

Much of the energy that comes from the Sun never reaches the Earth's surface. It is either reflected or absorbed by the gases in the upper atmosphere. Of the energy that reaches the lower atmosphere, 30% is reflected by clouds or the Earth's surface. The remaining 70% warms the surface of the planet, causes water to evaporate, and provides energy for the water cycle and weather. Only a tiny part, approximately 0.023%, is actually used by green plants to produce food.

Many gases found in the atmosphere actually reflect heat energy escaping from the Earth's surface back to the Earth. These gases act like the glass of a greenhouse in that they allow energy from the Sun to enter but prevent energy from leaving. They are therefore called greenhouse gases.

- When sunlight strikes an object, some of the energy is absorbed and some is reflected. The amount reflected depends on the surface. For example, you've probably noticed how bright snow is when sunlight falls on it. Snow reflects most of the energy from the Sun, so it contributes to the low temperatures of winter. Dark-colored surfaces, such as dark soil or forest, absorb more energy and help warm the surrounding air.
59. According to the passage, the root cause for weather changes on the Earth is _____
A. the atmosphere surrounding the Earth B. water from oceans and lakes
C. energy from the Sun D. greenhouse gases in the sky
60. Only a small part of the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's surface because most of it is
A. absorbed by the clouds in the lower atmosphere
B. reflected by the gases in the upper atmosphere
C. lost in the upper and lower atmosphere
D. used to evaporate water from the oceans and lakes
61. We learn from the passage that _____
A. all living things on the Earth depend on the Sun for their food
B. a forest looks dark in winter because it absorbs solar energy
C. only 0.023% of the energy from the Sun is made use of on the Earth
D. greenhouse gases allow heat energy to escape from the Earth's surface

Gallery Policies
for Visitors to National Gallery of Art, Washington

Visitors must present all carried items for _____ inspection. After inspection, all bags, backpacks, umbrellas, parcels, and other things as _____ by security officers must be left at the checkroom. _____ of any _____ to each entrance. All _____ bags, backpacks, and luggage must be left at the checkroom near the 4th Street entrance of either the East or West Building. These items will have to be _____ before being accepted. Items of value, such as laptop computers, cameras, and cell phones, may not be left in the checkrooms but may be carried into the galleries.

We regret that we do not have enough space for visitor items larger than 17.25 cubic feet in the Gallery or its checkrooms.

Additional security procedures and checks may be later according to the decision of the Gallery.

For the safety of the artworks and other visitors, nothing may be carried on a visitor's back. Belt, foot, baby car seats are allowed, but children may not be carried on shoulders or in a child carrier away from the back. Purchases are available free of charge near each checkroom.

Smoking is prohibited. Food and drink are not permitted outside the food service areas. Unopened bottles of water may be carried only in a water-filled bag. Cell phones may not be used in the galleries.

Animals, other than service animals, are not permitted in the Gallery. Skateboarding is prohibited.

Photography (including video) for personal use is permitted except in special exhibitions and where specifically prohibited. Tripods (三脚架) are not allowed.

Please do not touch the works of art.

62. When people come to visit the Gallery, they should
A. leave all their carried items at the checkrooms
B. have all their carried items x-rayed at the entrance
C. take all their carried items with them without inspection
D. have all their carried items inspected at the entrance

12

63. What does the Gallery feel sorry for?
A. Visitors have to keep their valuable items in the checkrooms.
B. The size of visitor items allowed into the Gallery is limited.
C. It cannot keep oversized visitor items due to limited space.
D. Visitor items over 17 x 26 inches must go through additional checks.
64. Parents with small children visiting the Gallery _____
A. can carry their children in soft foam child carriers
B. can carry their children on their shoulders or on the back
C. can carry their children in child carriers worn on the back
D. ought to pay if they want to use pushchairs for their children
65. Visiting photographers should make sure that _____
A. pictures and videos are allowed for personal use anywhere in the Gallery
B. pictures and videos are taken in some places for personal use
C. picture-taking and videotaping are totally forbidden in the Gallery
D. trips are allowed except in some special exhibitions

It had been some time since Jack had seen the old man. College, career, and life itself lit in the way. In fact, Jack moved clear across the country in pursuit of his dreams. There, in the rush of his busy life, Jack had little time to think about the past and often no time to spend with his wife and son. He was working on his future, and nothing could stop him.

Over the phone, his mother told him, "Mr. Belser died last night. The funeral is Wednesday." Memories flashed through his mind like an old reel of film as he sat quietly remembering his childhood days.

"Jack, did you hear me?"

"Oh, sorry, Mom. Yes, I heard you. It's been so long since I thought of him. I'm sorry, but I honestly thought he died years ago," Jack said.

"Well, he didn't forget you. Every time I saw him he'd ask how you were doing. He'd reminisce (回忆) about the many days you spent over 'his side of the fence' as he put it." Mom told him.

"I loved that old house he lived in," Jack said.

"You know, Jack, after your father died, Mr. Belser stepped in to make sure you had a man's influence in your life," she said.

"He's the one who taught me to carpenter. I wouldn't be in this business if it weren't for him. He spent a lot of time teaching me things he thought were important. ... Mom, I'll be there for the funeral," Jack said.

Busy as he was, he kept his word. Jack caught the next flight to his hometown. Mr. Belser's funeral was small and uneventful. He had no children of his own, and most of his relatives had passed away.

The night before he had to return home, Jack and his Mom stopped by to see the old house. Most of the time, which was exactly as he remembered. Every step had memories. Every picture, every piece of furniture, ... Jack stopped suddenly.

"What's wrong, Jack?" Mom asked.

"The box is gone," he said.

"What box?" Mom asked.

"There was a small gold box that he kept locked on top of his desk. I must have missed him a thousand times when I thought he was 'the thing I value most'," Jack said.

It was gone. Everything about the house was exactly how Jack remembered it, except for the box. He figured someone from the Belser family had taken it.

"Now I'll never know what was so valuable to him," Jack said sadly.

Remembering his mother's words, he found a package on his desk. The return address caught his attention.

13

"Mr. Harold Belser" it read. There inside was the gold box and an envelope. Jack's hands shook as he read the note inside.

"Upon my death, please forward this box and its contents to Jack Bennett. It's the thing I valued most in my life." A small key was taped to the letter. His heart racing, and tears filling his eyes, Jack carefully unlocked the box. There inside he found a beautiful gold pocket watch.

Running his fingers slowly over the box cover, he opened it.

Inside he found his watch, exactly as he remembered. "Jack, Thank you for your time! Harold Belser."

"Oh, My God! This is the thing I value most ..."

Jack held the watch for a few minutes, then called his assistant and cleared his appointments for the next two days. "Why?" his assistant asked.

"I need some time to spend with my son," he said.

66. Why did Jack think Mr. Belser died years ago?
A. College and career prevented him from remembering Mr. Belser.
B. Jack was too busy with his business and family to think about Mr. Belser.
C. Jack was too busy realizing his dreams to think about Mr. Belser.
D. His present business was so successful that he forgot Mr. Belser.

67. Jack's mother told him on the phone about Mr. Belser EXCEPT that _____
A. Mr. Belser often asked how Jack was doing
B. Mr. Belser's funeral would take place on Wednesday
C. Mr. Belser had asked for Jack's mailing address
D. Mr. Belser had absent memories of their time together

68. Why did Belser send Jack his gold watch?
A. Because he was grateful for Jack's time with him.
B. Because he had no children or relatives.
C. Because he thought he had to keep his word.
D. Because Jack had always wanted it during his childhood.

69. Why did Jack say he needed some time to spend with his son?
A. He was very tired of his work and wanted to have a good rest.
B. He had promised to spare more time to stay with his son.
C. He had missed his son and his family for days.
D. He came to realize the importance of the time with his family.

70. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
A. The Good Old Times B. What He Valued Most
C. An Old Gold Watch D. The Last Childhood Days

第四部分: 任务型阅读 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)
请认真阅读下列短文, 并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

Teamwork is just as important in science as it is in the playing field or in the gym. Scientific investigations (调查) are almost always carried out by teams of people working together. Ideas are shared, responses are shared, data are shared, and results are evaluated and shared with other investigators. Group work is necessary, and is usually more productive than working alone.

Several times throughout the year you may be asked to work with one or more of your classmates. Whatever the task your group is assigned, a few ideas need to be followed to ensure a productive and successful experience.

The control factor is to keep an open mind, because everyone's ideas deserve consideration and each group member can make his or her own contribution. Secondly, it makes a job easier to divide the group task among all group members. Choose a role on the team that is best suited to your particular strengths. Thirdly, always work together, take turns, and encourage each other by listening, clarifying, and trusting one another. Mutual support and trust often make a great difference.

14

Activities like investigations are most effective when done by small groups. Here are some more suggestions for effective team performance during these activities: Make sure each group member understands and agrees to the task given to him or her, and everyone knows exactly when, why and what to do; take turns doing various tasks during similar and repeated activities; be aware of where other group members are and what they are doing so as to maintain safety; be responsible for your own learning, though it is by no means unwise to compare your observations with those of other group members.

When there is research to be done, divide the topic into several areas, and this can explore the issue in a very detailed way. You are encouraged to keep records of the sources used by each person, which helps you trace back to the origins of the problems that may happen unexpectedly. A format for exchanging information (e.g., photographs of notes and discussion, etc.) is also important, for a well-kept record not only strengthens what you present but also makes yourself easily understood. When the time comes to make a decision and take a position on an issue, allow for the contributions of each member of the group. Most important of all, it is always wise to make decisions by compromise and agreement.

After you've completed a task with your team, make an evaluation of the team's effectiveness—the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.

Title	Working Together
Theme	Effective performance needs highly experienced (71) ▲
General rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep an open mind to everyone's (72) ▲ Divide the group task among group members. (73) ▲ and treat each other.
(74) ▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and agree to the (75) ▲ task of one's own. Take turns doing various tasks. Show concern for others to ensure safety. Take (76) ▲ to one's own learning. Compare your own observations with those of others.
Explore an issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break the (77) ▲ into several areas. Keep records of the sources just in (78) ▲ (79) ▲ your information with others via proper format. Make all decisions by compromise and agreement.
(80) ▲ effectiveness	Analyze the strengths and weaknesses. (81) ▲ the opportunities and challenges.

第五部分: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)
请根据下列信息, 写一篇题为 "Being a Good Listener" 的英文演讲稿。请根据下表中所提供的信息, 写一篇题为 "Being a Good Listener" 的英文演讲稿。

为何倾听	表示尊重, 增进理解, 建立良好的人际关系
谁来倾听	家长倾听孩子, 老师倾听学生, 同学之间互相倾听
谁来倾听	老师倾听学生, 同学之间互相倾听
怎样倾听	倾听者要专心, 不要打断, 不要急于发表自己的意见

注意:
1. 对所提供的信息, 逐一陈述, 适当发挥, 不要简单翻译。
2. 词数 120 左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。
3. 请认真读中小标题及考生所在学校名称, 并写在答题卡上。

15

Good afternoon, everyone!
The topic of my speech today is "Being a Good Listener".
Thank you for your listening!

英语试题参考答案

- 第一部分
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. C
- 第二部分
21. D 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. C
31. A 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. B 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. A
41. D 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. A 46. C 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. C
51. A 52. D 53. B 54. A 55. B
- 第三部分
56. B 57. C 58. D 59. C 60. A 61. A 62. D 63. B 64. A 65. B
66. C 67. C 68. A 69. D 70. B
- 第四部分
71. teamwork 72. ideas / opinions / views / thoughts
73. Support / Encourage / Back 74. Suggestions
75. given / assigned 76. responsibility
77. topics / subject / issues 78. case
79. Exchange / Share 80. Evaluate

Good afternoon, everyone!
The topic of my speech today is "Being a Good Listener".
Good listening can always show respect, promote understanding, and improve interpersonal relationships.
Many people suggest that parents should listen more to their children, so they will understand them better, and find it easy to correct the generation gap. Teachers should listen more to their students, then they can meet their needs better, and plan themselves in a good relationship with their students; students should listen more to their classmates, thus they will help and learn from each other, and a friendship is likely to be formed.
What I want to stress is that each of us should listen more to others. Show your respect and never stop others till they finish their talk, show you are interested in a supportive audience or a knowing smile; be open minded to different opinions even though you don't like them. In a word, good listening can really enable us to get close to each other.
Thank you for your listening! (131)

数学试题

- 一、填空题: 本大题共 14 小题, 每小题 5 分, 请把答案填在答题卡相应位置上。
1. 若函数 $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ($\omega > 0$) 的最小正周期是 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\omega =$ _____。
2. 若将 1 颗质地均匀的骰子 (骰子各面上分别标有 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 个点的正立方体玩具) 先后抛掷 2 次, 则出现向上两面的点数之和为 4 的概率是 _____。
3. 若复数 $z = a + bi$ 表示为 $a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, i 是虚数单位) 的形式, 则 $a + b =$ _____。
4. 设集合 $A = \{x | (x-1)^2 < 3x+7, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 则集合 $A \cap \mathbb{Z}$ 中共有 _____ 个元素。
5. 已知向量 \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 的夹角为 120° , $|\vec{a}| = 1, |\vec{b}| = 3$, 则 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| =$ _____。

16

英语

数学